### CHARGES OUTLINED

FORMER AUDITOR PETTY CALLED TO THE STAND.

The Defendant Charged With Embezzling \$73,000 From the District of Columbia.

Just one-half hour after Criminal Court No. 1 convened this morning twelve men satisfactory to both the government and the defense were sworn to render a true verdict in the case of James M. A. Watson, accused of embezzling about \$73,000 from funds in the keeping of the auditor of the District of Columbia while he was employed in the auditor's office. The jury is



### J. M. A. Watson.

an unusually youthful body. Six of the members, apparently, have not attained the age of thirty years, and of the other six all seem to be under forty-five years of age. The jurors are:

Messrs. Leonard Daniel, Irwin J. French, J. A. Holcer, Arthur L. Orrison, John R. English, Lincoln W. Burkett, William H. Clarke, Joseph Ward, Colon B. F. Haller, Allen H. Lithgow, William A. Curran and Lewis F. Palmer.

When court adjourned yesterday those occapying seats in the box were Leonard Daniel, Irwin J. French, J. A. Holcer, Richard Hartnett, Arthur L. Orrison, Marshall Overfield, John R. English, Joseph F. Saum, Lincoln W. Burkett, Charles Schnebel and William H. Clarke. Of these the defens this morning peremptorily challeng d Messrs. Hartnett, Overfield, S.um and

Only thirteen of the eighty additional talesmen ordered to report today were examined and of them James R'der, John F. Steinel, Charles A. Shields, Charles Werner, Horace W. Parke and Dave Freeman were challenged "for cause," on the ground that they had formed an opinion regarding the guilt or innocence of the accused. The government challenged peremptorily James Alexander and John O'Brien. Joseph Ward, Colon B. F. Haller, Allen H. Lith-gow, William A. Curran and Lewis F. gow, William A. Curran and Lewis P. Palmer were accepted, completing the jury

The defense used only seven, the government only five of the ten peremptory challenges to which each was entitled.

### Watson's Interest Manifest.

The court room was only comfortably filled with spectators when the proceedings were resumed this morning, and the attendance did not increase to any material extent during the remainder of the session today. Watson, well-dressed and prosperous looking, manifested deep interest in all that occurred. His wife, seated close by his side, also paid close attention to what trans-pired. She frequently wiped her eyes, which more than once seemed to fill with tears, when reference was made to her husband's alleged peculations.

After the jury had been impaneled Assist-

ant United States Attorney Turner outlined to the twelve men who are to pass upon the guilt or innocence of the defendant just what the government expects to prove. Two Treasury Department employes iden-tified certain papers as belonging to the files of the department, and then Mr. James T. Petty, formerly auditor of the District of Columbia, directly under whom Watson served during the time the crime with which the latter is charged was committed, was called to the witness stand. He remained there during the rest of the session today.

Mr. Petty described the work of the auditor's office and told of the several funds the auditor kept. The subject of the handling of vouchers, the drawing of checks and the making of deposits and payments was gone

When the matter of alleged admission of guilt, made to Mr. Petty by Watson, was reached the defense objected, contending that reference could be made only to aileged admissions that related to the charges set forth in the consolidated indictunder which the accused has been placed on trial. The usual hour for recess arrived before the controversy was ended and the question was not passed upon by the court until the beginning of the after-

### The Opening Statement.

In his opening statement to the jury Assistant United States Attorney Turner explained that Watson was on trial for embezzlement under two indictments, one embracing two counts and the other five counts, consolidated. The consolidated indictments, would, therefore, be treated as one indictment of seven counts. The deand wrong conversion to his own use of seven different checks, the property of the District of Columbia. The several counts are substantially similar, the chief difference being as to the identity of the checks. The first count, for instance, sets forth that February 20, 1901, Watson was a clerk employed by the District of Columbia and assigned to duty in the office of the auditor. The auditor had to his credit at the Cen-tral National Bank funds belonging to the municipal corporation. The date mentioned Mr. Petty drew his official check for \$2,-282.79, to be deposited in the Traders' National Bank. Instead of depositing the check, as it was his duty to do, it is cited in the first count, Watson cashed it and ap-plied it to his own use.

Continuing, the speaker informed the jury that Watson was assigned to the duty of looking after the deposits referred to, and had the custody of the bank pass books. 1..e discovery of the alleged peculations was referred to and, it was declared. Watson had admitted that he was about \$75,000 short in his account, and gave as an excuse that connection with a "bucket shop'

"If we show you." said Mr. Turner in conclusion, "that Watson was employed by the District of Columbia; that he obtained these checks by reason of such employment; that he kept false books; that he cashed the checks for his own use, and that he admitted that he had done so, we shall, of course, expect a verdict of guilty as indicted at your hands."

Counsel for the defense reserved their

opining statement to the jury. The Hearing of Testimony.

The first witness called was Thomas F. Athey, an employe of the Treasury Department, who, in response to a subpoena duces tecum addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, produced from the files of that department a large number of checks drawn on the treasurer of the United to

WATSON TRIAL BEGINS

tion as evidence against Watson. A record of the checks was made by the stenographer for the purpose of identification.

Thomas A. Hodgson of the office of the auditor for the State and other departments, the next witness, produced a number of vouchers to be used in connection with the checks mentioned.

"Call James T. Petty," Assistant United States Attorney Taggart, who is conducting the prosecution, directed. There was a stir of interest among the spectators as the former auditor of the District of Columbia subscribed to an oath to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

truth.

Mr. Petty, in answer to queries, stated that Watson had been a clerk in his office. in charge of the whole cost deposit fund. He was appointed December 3, 1898, and was dismissed June 9, 1903.

Considerable time was consumed in having Mr. Petty examine a large package of vouchers which had been presented to him, as auditor, in the ordinary course of husi-

as auditor, in the ordinary course of busi-ness. The vouchers were sent to the disbursing officer for checks to be drawn as a repayment to the "deposit and assessment fund," from an appropriation. According to Mr. Petty he had official deposits at the Central National Bank, the Traders' National Bank and the National Capital Bank. The witness described in detail the character of the several funds in question, and the method followed in drawing on and the method followed in drawing on and making deposits to the credit of the same. An explanation of the way the disbursing fficer of the District made requisition for funds to be placed to his credit from the appropriations for the expenses of the Dis-trict was given. The system of making payments from and repayments to the sev-eral funds was also made clear by Mr. Petty. The branch of the work of the auditor's office relating to the handling of auditor's office relating to the handling of the vouchers and checks connected with the funds, was, Mr. Petty said, in charge of Watson. The latter had the custody of the bank books and was assigned to the duty of depositing the checks. The deposit slips were made out by Watson.

Mr. Petty took up five of the checks offered by the prosecution, and the deposit book of the Traders' National Bank. The book showed, the witness testified, that the checks had not been deposited, although it had been Watson's duty to do so.

### Moves to Strike Out.

Attorney Worthington moved that the statements by the witness that the five checks had not been entered on the "pass book" of the Traders' National Bank as deposited, be stricken from the evidence. The defense contended that the pass book proved nothing-that it would not even show the amount of each check deposited, for if several checks had been deposited at any one time, the entry in the book would show only the total amount of the several

The motion was overruled. The defense witness that Watson had been the only person charged by the auditor with the duty of making deposits and the only one who had access to the pass book.

Next the checks and vouchers, one by one, were formally introduced in evidence. Mr. Petty was then called upon to tes-tify regarding statements made to him by Watson in reference to the alleged peculations. The first talk occurred just after Watson had returned, June 4 last, from a trip to New York. The defence objected to this line of testimony, contending that Mr. Petty should not be permitted to testify regarding any conversation that did not deal solely with the five checks that had been introduced in evidence. The objection was not sustained, and an exception was

Witness' Conversation With Watson. After recess there ensued a long argument and the reading of authorities in reference to the right of Mr. Petty to relate certain portions of conversations he claims he had with Watson Thursday, June 4, 1903, following the return of Watson to the office from a trip to New York. The witness was permitted to testify along certain lines, being instructed to omit references to

certain specific checks.

After a few preliminaries Mr. Petty, so he testified, informed Watson that it was evident that he had taken money belonging to the District of Columbia, and asked aim if that was true. Watson replied in the affirmative, explaining that his connection with a "bucket shop" was responsible for his peculations. Mr. Petty testified that following conversation followed: Mr. Petty-"Have you taken as much as \$10,000?"

Watson-"Yes."

Mr. Petty-"As much as \$15,000?" Watson-"Yes." Mr. Petty-"As much as \$20,000?"

Watson— 1es.

Mr. Petty—"As much as \$30,000?"

Watson (throwing his hands above his head)—"I can't stand this any longer."

Witness stated that Watson then left the

### REGULATING INSURANCE.

### Draft of Bill Submitted Relating to Deposits and Other Matters.

Corporation Counsel A. B. Duvall today forwarded to the Commissioners a revised draft of a proposed bill submitted by the superintendent of insurance, relating to deposits by insurance companies, reinsurance and resident agents. Commissioner Macfarland recommends that the revised bill be sent to Congress with a request for its enactment.

Section 1 of the revised bill provides that hereafter no regular or "old line" legal reserve life insurance, or casualty insurance company of any kind, organized by special act of Congress or under the laws of the District or any states of the Union, shall be licensed to do business in the District without having a fully paid-up capital of \$100,000 in cash, or invested in securities the market value of which shall be not less shall in the case of companies organized under the laws of the District or by act of Congress be deposited with the controller in the case of companies organized in one of the states, shall be deposited as above or with the proper public officer of some state in which the company has been licensed to do business.

Companies that have already been li-censed to do business in the District shall, within ninety days from the passage of the act, deposit the money or securities in the

nanner previously provided. With regard to the matter of reinsurance the bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any insurance company of any kind li-censed to do business in the District to reinsure in any other insurance company, whether the latter be licensed to operate in the District or not; and it shall be unlawful for any insurance company of any kind, licensed to do business in the District, to receive any reinsurance from any other insurance company, whether or not it is licensed to operate in the District, without first having procured the approval of the superintendent of insurance of the District to such reinsurance

Companies insuring property in the Dis-trict are required to do business through a legally authorized agent in the District. Provision is also made for policies issued to railway corporations insuring rolling stock, etc., and provision is also made for the issuance of special licenses to legally authorized agents, permitting the person named in the license to procure policies of fire, marine or casualty insurance in com-panies not authorized to transect business. n the District, but an affidavit must be filed with the superintendent of insurance that the person desiring the insurance is unable to procure the amount of insurance is unable to procure the amount of insurance deemed necessary in companies already authorized to do business in the District.

The bill provides for the filing of statements of insurance companies showing the gross premiums charged for insurance, and various other information concerning the operations of the companies.

various other information concerning the operations of the companies.

Any insurance company of any kind, or any insurance agent, who knowingly receives any kind of insurance business from or through an unlicensed insurance company or agent shall be subject to a revocation of its or his license in addition to the penalty imposed by section 48 of the District code.

## Marine Engineer's Death.

Ernest Germond, who died of consumption

at his home at Alexandria yesterday, was

one of the best-known steamboat engineers on the Potomac, having spent the greater part of his life in the engine room of river boats. For a number of years he was in the ferry line between this city and Alexandria, in charge of the engines of both the Columbia and Belle Haven. During the last three or four years he has been with the Randall line, serving as chief engineer of the steamer Arrowsmith, on the Colonial Beach route, and in the steamer Kent.

Increasing physical weakness caused him to relinquish active steamboat work early last fall and since that time he has been

at his home in Alexandria. He leaves a wife and several children.

IN QUARTERLY SESSION.

District W. C. T. U. to Meet in Union

M. E. Church Tomorrow. Arrangements have been made for the uarterly meeting of the Woman's Christian emperance Union of the District to be held in Union M. E. Church, 20th street, near Pennsylvania avenue northwest, tomorrow, from 10:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Mrs. Clinton Smith, president of the District union, will

Mrs. Emma S. Shelton and the treasurer, Mrs. Charles P. Grandfield. will submit their reports, and Rev. S. Reese Murray, pastor of Union Church, will deliver the address of welcome, to which Mrs. C. W. Gallagher will respond. There will be addresses by Mrs. Jennie Robinson, president of the board of trustees for the W. C. T. U. building, and Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis of New Jersey, national superintendent of legislative and petition work Miss Bertha San-ford will sing and Miss Corinne Boyd and Miss Estelle Healy will recite. Reports will

Miss Estelle Healy will recite. Reports will be made by: Mrs. Don P. Blaine, general secretary of "Y" work; Mrs. Clayton E. Ewing, and by the following superintendents of depart-ments: Mrs. S. H. Martin, Mrs. Grace Markinson, Mrs. Rosa F. Brown, Mrs. H. A. Cilledraton Mrs. M. B. Hamlin, Mrs. Daisy Markinson, Mrs. Rosa F. Brown, Mrs. H. A. Gillenwater, Mrs. M. B. Hamlin, Mrs. Daisy W. Tranty, Mrs. L. F. Randolph, Miss Ella Boston, Mrs. Lucy B. Osterhout, Mrs. M. M. White, Mrs. A. S. Taylor, Mrs. W. E. De Riemer, Miss C. L. Lloyd, Miss Cheeseman. Mrs. C. E. Ritter, Mrs. J. E. Amos, Mrs. Ella Drew, Mrs. L. D. Clark, Mrs. C. W. Gallagher, Mrs. M. E. Catlin, Mrs. Grace Spencer, Mrs. Emma Berry, Mrs. Hannah

The ladies of Union Church will serve lunch immediately after the noontide prayer to be lead by Mrs. Sophia Smith.

### CHANGE OF STREET NAME.

### Eckington Citizens Ask Commissioners . to Ratify Suggestion.

The Commissioners have received a com munication from the Eckington Citizens' Association relative to the matter of changing the name of 4th street northeast north of T street, which has been before the Commissioners for several months. The communication contains a long list of arguments in favor of the change in the name of the thoroughfare as suggested by the association.

The citizens state that the name of the street north of T street should be changed because that portion is wholly outside of the city limits and presents unique and rare natural attractions for handsome resi-dences, while the part south of T street, by reason of recent railroad operations, has been substantially ruined as a locality suitable for private residences. These facts, the writer says, have been spread broadcast and affect the whole of 4th street in the

mind of the public. The citizens say further that this section is admirably suited for the creation of a beautiful avenue, difinified as it is by the location upon it of four great educational institutions—the Washington College for ladies, Trinity College, the Catholic University and the new St. Vincent Orphan Home. It is pointed out that the population of the street is 500, including the students, all of whom, it is stated, with the people of Eckington, desire the change in name. beautiful avenue, difinified as it is by the

The association argues that with the change will result a large increase in the taxable property of the city, and promote building enterprises. "It is the only prospective remedy in sight that may help to heal the wounds caused by the railroad wrecking of attractive building sites and pleasant homes in Eckington," the communication says.

munication says.

The citizens suggested that the street might be called "Edgewood" avenue, the thoroughfare running near the old Chase home, Edgewood, and not far from Lincoln

### Congressional Folly.

To the Editor of The Evening Star: The difficulty of inducing Cong vide the necessary buildings for the departments and the Supreme Court is well illustrated by the failure thus far of Senator Fairbanks to secure the passage of the bill for a new department building, and also by the remarks of senators on the discussion of that bill. It is one of the strangest things in the world that Congress will not act in this matter, when it must know it would be economy to do so. Today the government is paying \$316,000 for the rent of private buildings in which to transact public business, very few of which are at all suitable for the purpose. That would be the interest on nearly \$16,000,000 at 2 per cent, and the government can get all the money it will take at that rate, and which no other government can or ever did. The folly of this is well illustrated by the delay in securing the two squares taken to fill out the northeast and southeast corners of the Capitol grounds. As shown by Sen. Miss. Doc. No. 17, part 2, second session, Thirtysixth Congress, in 1860, the owners of the property in those two squares offered to sell to the government for a little over \$302,000, but they were not taken until 1872, and then, as shown by H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 46, and then, as shown by H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 46, third session, Forty-second Congress, the government paid for them \$681,878, considerably more than double what the citizens offered them for in 186). The delay to provide a suitable building for the Supreme Court is another illustration. A bill for that and the Library was introduced in the Forty-fifth Congress, thirty-one years ago, been introduced in nearly every Congress since down to 1886, when the bill for the Library was passed, and though twice passed by the Senate, it failed to pass the House.

Since 1886 bill after bill has been introduced for a Supreme Court building, two of which passed the Senate, and though favorably reported by the House committee, the House has taken no action on them. No doubt it will be done some time in the future, when, as in the case of the Capitol grounds, the cost will be much more, as in the meantime two rows of brick buildings besides others have been erected on the site, and by action of Congress the assessment of all the property has been largely increased.

If any private individuals or firms were to conduct their business as recklessly as the government has this matter of public buildings here in the District, they would be bankrupt within a very short time, and their neighbors would say "Served them right; they were such fools." There was no delay in passing the bill for the office building for members of the House, why should there be in providing for the Supreme Court and the departments? Can any one tell? It certainly is remarkable. The fact that in view of the approaching campaign one party desires to be very economical is no excuse, for, as has been the case in every instance where the government has purchased a square of ground, the money is not called for under a year thereafter, as that much time is required for the examination and certification of the building for members of the House, why for the examination and certification of the titles. That was the case when the squares were taken for the Capitol grounds, the Library site and the site for the members' building. There would seem to be no reason, therefore, why Congress should not at this session pass the pending bills for the department and the Supreme Court buildings, which latter, as Senator Morrill in his last speech in the Senate said: "Now appears, like Mahomet's coffin, to hang suspended between heaven and earth, lo, these many years!"

OBSERVER. for the examination and certification of the

### Dangerous Immigration.

I wish to call the attention of all American women to two letters written by J. D. Whelpley in The Evening Star of March 30 and April 2. This is not the first time pub-He attention has been called to the steam ship companies landing diseased and undesirable people upon our shores. Politicians are selling our American birthright for less than a mess of pottage.

Shame on the indifference of our American men in allowing the politicians to cheapen American citizenship. I appeal to the D. A. R., for the sake of their noble ancestors, to work for the restriction of immigration, making it impossible for diseased and criminal people to become American citizens. Health and good morals are the true wealth of a nation. BUE F. CHAPMAN.

David Quirk was shot and instantly killed by Parker Teter in a saloen at Martinsburg, W. Va. Both are under twenty-one years

Rules Announced by Local Republican Committee.

VOTE WILL BE DIRECT

P. VAN WICKLE AND JOHN W. PATTERSON INDORSED.

Meetings Held in 10 Out of the 22 Legislative Districts-Other Political Gossip.

According to reports which were cur-

rent today the republican clubs of the District of Columbia, which favor Mr. W. P. Van Wickle and John W. Patterson for delegates. General Harries for national committeeman and Dr. William Tindall and James W. Gray, held overflow meetings in ten of the twenty-two legislative districts last night, and heartily indorsed the ticket. It is said that numbers were turned away from the meetings in the second, fourteenth, fifteenth, eighteenth and twenty-second districts. In all the resolutions adopted, a clause was inserted indorsing "the administration of President Roosevelt, first, last and all the time." The resolutions in the second district were signed by Ralph Wormley, president, and Cornelius Berkley; fifthteenth district, Walter Tait; eighteenth district, Thomas Harper and T. Murfree, and twenty-second district, W. H. Brooker. The second district republican club is arrang-ing for a large mass meeting to be held in a few days on Meridian Hill, at which time the Van Wickle ticket will receive additional impetus.

The republican committee on rules and regulations for the approaching primaries met last evening and announced a tentative set of rules, the gist of which was given in The State and the set of the s

given in The Star yesterday.

No convention is to be held; each legislative district is to have three judges, the same as the number allowed by the democratic commission; the elections will be held on May 3; the polls will be open from held on May 3; the polls will be open from 3 a.m. until 5:30 p.m., and each voter will be required to register and be identified. As stated yesterday in The Star, there is little departure from the rules which governed the primaries four years ago, but it is proposed to so administer these rules as to make fraud and corruption impossible. The members of the committee, Chapin Brown, chairman, Gen. George H. Harries and John F. Cook, are confident the approaching elections will be as honest and fair as it is possible for elections to and fair as it is possible for elections to be. The committee will meet late tomorrow

### afternoon to formally adopt the rules. In Need of Money.

The question of finances occupied considerable attention at the meeting yesterday. it being estimated that \$1,000 will be needed to properly conduct the campaign. It is understood the treasury is at present empty. Different methods for collecting this sum were proposed, but no definite action

The Simmons-Chase supporters are organizing campaign clubs in each of the legislative districts, and promise to make the ensuing fight more than interesting.

### WANT HOURS CHANGED.

Local Democrats Discussing the Time Allowed for Casting Votes.

Notwithstanding the fact that the democratic primary elections commission has announced its recent decision as final, many local democrats are discussing the hours for voting, set by the commission at from 5 o'clock to 10 o'clock p.m., May 5. It is understood there is considerable sentiment in favor of closing the polls earlier, the argument being that voters will have less time to loiter around the polls, and consequently the election will be freer from rowdylsm and unfairness. This sentiment is particularly strong in the camp of Mr. James L. Norris, and his friends say they are perfectly willing to have the polls open all day, from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., but they think 10 o'clock in the evening is entirely

too late for an honest vote. On the other hand, the friends of Mr. Hearst are perfectly satisfied, claiming that as most of Mr. Hearst's supporters are workingmen, they will require the longer hours. One of the leaders of the Hearst forces said today that the workingman has to work late as a rule, and by the time he gets home, has his dinner and is prepared to go to the polls it is 8 o'clock. It is claimed by this faction that if shorter hours were adopted the workingmen's vote would be diminished nearly 50 per cent. It is difficult to see, however, what good this agi-tation or discussion is going to do at this time, in view of the fact that the primary elections commission announced its decision as final and unalterable.

Contrary to a statement published today, the Norris democrats have not completed their list of names to be submitted to the primary elections commission as candidates for judges in each of the twenty-two legislative districts. These names must be n the hands of the commission by next Saturday, when the members of the commission will meet and the selections will be announced as soon thereafter as possible. It was stated this morning that the judges will be given the option of selecting polling places upon the theory that they are best acquainted with the conditions in their respective districts.

The Hearst people anticipate an immense crowd at their mass meeting to be held this evening at Maccabee's Temple, 513 9th street northwest. Another mass meeting will be held tomorrow in Northeast Temple near 1th and H streets northeast, at which addresses will be made by many prominent politicians.

### Eighth Battalion Anniversary. The 8th Battalion of 1861, in accordance

with its custom of many years, last night celebrated at its headquarters, 737 7th street northwest, the forty-third anniversary of the muster in of the command. Christian Diterich presided. The members enjoyed themselves splendidly. Speeches were made by Christian Diterich, Wm. Elterich and others, and there was singing by John A. Seller, the youngest member of Company A, Turner Rifes, and others. Comrade Louis Kettler explained fully how the two members of Company B, Turner Rifles, were shot at Great Falls in the first part of July, 1861.

### Decorum in the Theater. To the Editor of The Evening Star:

Is there any consideration which would induce a Washington audience to regard the feelings of some who are going to 'Everyman" this week, who really want to listen to the antique prelude and closing chorus of that brief performance? At the early hour of 10:10 p.m. cannot a

thousand people amass sufficient breeding thousand people amass sunctions breeding to stay the snapping of opera glass cases and the adjustment of hats and coats for five minutes, so that those who really desire may hear the moral which the "Doctour" propounds, and the chorus which forms the fitting close of this unique play?

WM. D. GODDARD.

### Anacostia and Vicinity.

An important work in the way of sewer extension is in progress, the big trunk sewer emptying into the Eastern branch from Anacostia at the west side of the bridge at that place being under reconstruction to a point fifty feet further out in the river. Mr. William D. Pyles has removed from his temporary residence at Good Hope to his country place near Silver Hill, Prince

Mr. Alexander B. Garden, a local business man, has under construction a two-story brick building at Minnesota avenue and Naylor road, near Twining City.

Considerable work in the line of improvement of Pennsylvania avenue above Twining City has been carried on recently by the District at the instance of residents of

George's county, Md.

## **たりぶつぶつぶつぶつぶつぶつぶつぶつぶつぶつがつがりがりだりだりだりだしだっかっかったりだりだってってってって** Good Housekeeping.

"Good Housekeeping" is an illustrated monthly magazine, looked upon as a friend and guide in hundreds of thousands of homes. "Good Housekeeping" is not only a clever and economical cook, an authority on table etiquette and household management, but also a learned doctor, a practical gardener and an all-wise friend. The 160 to 200 pages of "Good Housekeeping," published monthly, cost but one dollar a year. Are you one of the 150,000 regular subscribers? If not, now's your chance.

## FREE===COOK BOOK====FREE

Subscribe tomorrow,—by arrangement with the publishers each subscriber to "Good Housekeeping" is to be presented with a cook book of 320 pages, containing all the best recipes "Good Housekeeping" has told of in more than a year. The representative of "Good Housekeeping" will be here tomorrow and greet you in Book Department, near 11th street door.



ANOTHER SPECIAL OFFERING

Your monogram, of two three letters, on 60 sheets of best Bond Writing Paper, with 25 Envelopes, for .....

stamped from a steel die, in any color you select. With stationery, a dol-lar's worth



### Tons of Stationery, Sold by the Pound. THE ANNUAL SPECIAL SALE.

The Palais Royal does a wholesale business during these annual special sales. Wholesale prices are quoted at retail and wholesale quantities are disposed of at retail. Many regular patrons secure supplies for the entire year,—and the number who do so is ever increasing. The special sale of 1904 -beginning tomorrow-will add many new patrons and help to hold old ones more firmly than ever.

### 12c Pound.

About 80 Sheets.

Anglo-Saxon Vellum is the best of heavy writing papers, generally retalling at 40c pound. The correct royal square size, in cadet blue tint for fashionable correspondence. 12c for 80 sheets. 6c for envelopes.

### 10c Pound.

About 100 Sheets.

A trio of quality writing papers— "Congressional Blue," "Royal Vel-lum" and "Emperor Bond." All standard washington favorites. Usually 29c to 35c pound. Think of only 10c for 100 sheets-equal to 10 sheets for

### 9c Pound. About 100 Sheets

"Palm Beach Linen" is a reproduction of the old-time rough linen paper. The fashionable stationers have it-and ask 25c pound. Here tomorrow at 9c pound. Envelopes at 4c. Wholesale quantities.

## 10,000 Boxes of Fine Stationery.

5c

Worth 15c. Large and attractive boxes, each containing 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes. Sizes are royal square, octavo note and short note billet.

White, cream, azure and Yale blues.

Boxes finished in art designs. Each containing ultra fashionable stationery, such as Madras Cloth Bond, Wedding Plate, Irish Linen, Antique finish and Wiltshire cloth.

Boxes containing Mourning Stationery, the styles that etiquette demands for various periods of mourning. The supply of this lot is limited and an early selection is advised.

### 100,000 Envelopes, 250 in Box for 15c.

Standard,-the well-known No. 61/4 XX Super White Envelopes. Retail all over the United States at 5c a pack. Here tomorrow at 2c pack, or 15c for box containing 250. See below for other standard stationery and note the special sale prices?

### ASSORTED PENS, USUALLY 75c, FOR 19c GROSS.

Carter's Ink. usually 5c... Carbon Pencils, usually 5c ......3c Writing Tablets, usually 15c ......8c

Stenographers' 5c Books ... Mucilage, usually 5c.....3c Crepe Paper, roll.....4c

Drawing Slates, 10c kind ...... Pencil Boxes, 10c kind .....4c Sealing Wax, 10c kind.....4c

NAME ON CARDS, 40c.

BRING CARD PLATE, 19c.

The best script type is fashion's dictate,-49c is a special price for your name engraved on copper plate and 50 cards printed therefrom. Bring your card plate and 19c suffices for printing 50 cards. Wedding invitations,—the samples here, with our estimate, will create confidence and agreeable

### Growing Plants. Basement Floor.

The Crimson Rambler Rose Plants are already three feet high, and will bloom in June.

Spirea Japonica, in full 39c bloom; 50c pots..... Lilies in bloom, per bloom 10c

Rhododendrons, hardy, \$2.75 outdoor kind; \$1.50 and.... Fan Leaf Palms, very hardy, in five-inch pot; usual-

Boston Ferns, highly recom-mended; worth \$1, for...... 75c

ly 50c..... Ostrich Plume Ferns; worth 75c \$1, for.....

### Refrigerators. The Palais Royal opens the

1904 season with "Our Favorite" at \$5.98 to \$8.59, and "White Mountain" at \$8.98 to \$14.75. Ordinary Ice Chests, family size, are here at only...... \$3.48

The good and bad points of a refrigerator or ice chest are easily appreciated when pointed to and explained by an expert. The Palais Royal "demonstration" is practically proving why the Palais Royal can serve you best and at least prices.

Basement floor for Refrigerators, Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers, etc., etc.

### Trunks, etc. A Special Sale.

The cheapest trunk here is sold regularly at \$2.25-it's \$1.89 during this sale. The most expensive trunk here is sold regularly at \$18-it's \$15. Men's and ladies' trunks are here in every wanted kind. Hat boxes at \$3.75 to \$5.98.

Dress Suit Cases are as little as 98c and as much as \$10. Club Bags begin at 75c and gradually rise to \$7.50 each.

Palais Royal regular prices will be found 20 per cent less than at the exclusive stores.



## 69c for This Waist.

Waists due here tomorrow morning,-better than any previously here at less than \$1 and as good as any generally sold at \$1 to \$1.25. No disappointment,-made of good India linen, trimmed with reliable

### \$1.98 for White Silk Waists.

A greater surprse,-White China Silk Waists, with dainty lace insertings. They were made to retail at \$3, and, judged by quality, style and finish, are well worth \$3. All sizes will be here tomorrow morn-

Yankee.

The best French Organdies at 36c yard. The best imitations at 18c instead of 25c yard. The saving in cost is only one consid-

> Sleeve Laces. 12c to 50c yard for usual 19c to 75c Net Top Laces, up to 15 inches wide. These scarce and want-

French. Flouncings. 25c yard for usual 30c to 50c Embroideries, 15 to 18 inches

### LITTLE NOTHINGS, BUT EVER NEEDED.

Assorted Tapes, bunch......3c
Tape Measures, each......1c Hose Supporters, pair 10c

Jet Black Pins, box 3c

English Pins, book 5c

Tomato Pin Cushions 5c

Peacock Eye Hat Pins 5c

Genuine Emeric 3c

 Aluminum Thimbles
 1c

 Crochet Silk, spool
 3c

 Hooks and Eyes, card
 2c

 Kid Curlers, dozen
 5c

 Steel Scissors, pair
 10c

 Machine Oil, bottle
 3c

 English Needles, paper
 1c

 Dress Braid, yard
 1c

 Linen Corset Laces
 3c

Palais Royal, A. Lisner, G & 11th Sts.

Lace Nets.

"Boule" or grain effects, Plait Val.,

Point de Paris and Oriental.

to 98c yard for usual 50c to \$1.50 All-over Lace Nets, 18

wide; choice of the new

embroidery, fitting to perfection.

# Organdies.

eration. Note variety and beauty of the designs.

ed laces at low prices are a triumph for the Palais Royal.

wide, for skirtings and corset waists. The "buyer" is just from New York, thus these splendid offerings for to-

Asbestos Iron Holders......5c